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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,483	11/20/2003		Tianyi Liao	LP5265USNA	8432
23416	7590	01/25/2006		EXAMINER	
CONNOLI	Y BOVI	E LODGE & HUT.	MUROMOTO JR, ROBERT H		
P O BOX 22 WILMINGT		19899	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	- ,			3765	

DATE MAILED: 01/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/718,483	LIAO, TIANYI				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Robert H. Muromoto					
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communica or Reply	tion appears on the cover sh	eet with the correspondence ac	ddress			
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failt Any	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAIL ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 3 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communic D period for reply is specified above, the maximum statute ure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, reply received by the Office later than three months after led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	LING DATE OF THIS COMN 7 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, cation. by period will apply and will expire SIX (by statute, cause the application to become	MUNICATION. may a reply be timely filed 6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this come ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed of	on 09 November 2005.					
	,	☐ This action is non-final.					
3)							
,	closed in accordance with the practice	•	·				
Disposit	ion of Claims						
	Claim(s) 1-4,6,8 and 9 is/are pending ir	the application					
٠,١	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are v	• •	n.				
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-4,6,8, and 9</u> is/are rejected.						
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)[Claim(s) are subject to restriction	n and/or election requiremen	nt.				
Applicati	ion Papers						
9)□	The specification is objected to by the E	xaminer.					
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	☐ accepted or b)☐ object	ed to by the Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objectio	n to the drawing(s) be held in a	beyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the	e correction is required if the dr	awing(s) is objected to. See 37 Cl	FR 1.121(d).			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by	the Examiner. Note the att	ached Office Action or form P7	ΓΟ-152.			
Priority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for ☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	foreign priority under 35 U.S	3.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
	1. Certified copies of the priority do	cuments have been received	d.				
	2. Certified copies of the priority do	cuments have been received	in Application No				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of t	•		Stage			
	application from the International						
* \$	See the attached detailed Office action for	or a list of the certified copie	s not received.				
Attachmen ⇔ ⊠ Nasia	• •	🗂 .					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-		rview Summary (PTO-413) er No(s)/Mail Date				
3) 🔲 Infori	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO or No(s)/Mail Date	· —	ce of Informal Patent Application (PT0 er:	O-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-4, 6, 8 and 9 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 2, 5, and 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,782,923 (both list Invista as assignee). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because all of the limitations of the instant applications claims are disclosed in the patent claims listed. The only difference is that the bicomponent yarns in the patent are located in the weft while in the instant application's claims the bicomponent yarns are located in the warp.

'923 claims the weft to include a spun staple yarn and a bicomponent filament made of PET and PTT as recited in instant claims 3, 4, and 6. The bicomponent

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filament having an after heat set crimp contraction value of from about 10% to about 80% and the fabric comprising about 5% to about 25% by weight of bicomponent filament. The ranges disclosed encompass the ranges recited in the instant application's claims 1, 2, 8, and 9.

'923 also claims a twill weave as recited in instant claim 1.

The only difference between the two is that the instant application locates the bicomponent yarn in the warp giving the warp stretch characteristics while the patent locates the bicomponent yarn in the weft giving the weft stretch characteristics.

Since woven fabrics are an orthogonal structure, in essence, the only structural change in the two fabrics is the orientation of the fabric. If you rotated the fabric claimed in '923 ninety degrees the result would be the fabric claimed in the instant application.

Therefore it would have been an obvious variant to take the teachings of '923 to produce a fabric with the bicomponent PET filaments providing the stretch characteristics to a fabric in warp direction rather than the weft direction.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6, 8 and 9 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert H. Muromoto, Jr. whose telephone number is 571-272-4991. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-530, M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Calvert can be reached on 703-305-1025. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Bobby Muromoto January 19, 2006 Patent examiner